VOLUME II.

Medical College of Louisiana.

THE lectures will commence on Monday, the 16th day of November, 1846, and continue

A. J. WEDDERBURN, M. D., Dean

STATIONERY FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

"SEC. 17. And be it further enacted. That all str

HE lectures will commence on Monday, the I fish day of November, 1846, and continue four months.

Physiology and pathology—John Harrison, M. D. Theory and practice of medicine—Jas. Jones, M. D. Chemistry—J. L. Riddell, M. D. Obstetrics—A. H. Cenas, M. D. Materia medica—W. M. Carpenter, M. D. Anatomy—A. J. Wedderburn, M. D. Demonstrator of anatomy—T. R. Le Monnier.

Clinical instruction daily at the Charity Hospital. The professors being the attending surgeons and physicians to this extensive institution during the session of the school, have every opportunity of making their lectures practical and thorough.

Practical instruction given to the students in the obstetrical wards of the hospital.

The facilities for prosecuting the study of practical anatomy and operative surgery are unrivalled, subjects being supplied in any number free of charge. sources.
Subscribers will be notified some days in advance of the time when their subscriptions will expire.
Subscriptions for a period less than a year will be received on terms proportioned to the shove annual take.
A postmaster's certificate of remittances in payment for subscriptions or advertisements will be a sufficient receipt therefor. The notes of any specie-paying bank will be re-

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING. Twelve lines, or less, three insertions \$1.00 Every additional issection 25 Longer advertisements charged in proportion. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the

PROPOSALS, scaled and endorsed "proposals for shoes and pumps," will be received at this office, until 3 o'clock p m. on Wednesday, the 23d day of July next, for furnishing and delivering, at such times and in such quantities as may from time to time be required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847, at the navy-yards at Boston, New York, and Norfolk, on receiving twenty days' notice from either of the commandants thereof, or from the

from either of the commandants thereof, or from the chief of this bureau.

Five thousand pairs (more or less) of shoes, and ten thousand pairs (more or less) of pumps.

To be equal in quality, and conform in every respect (as regards the quality of the materials, shape, binding, lining, sewing and stitching) to the samples deposited at said mavy-yards respectively.

The said shoes and pumps to be stamped with the contractor's name, number of shoes and pump, and year when made; and be delivered in good, strong loxes, free of all charge to the United States, and to undergo such inspection as may be established by the chief of this bureau, or by the commandants of the yards where delivered under his approval. Such as do not conform strictly to the samples will not be received.

as do not conform structly to the samples with not be received.

The sizes of the shoes and pumps will be in the following proportion for each 100 pairs, viz:

One of No. 12, two of No. 11, eight of No. 10, ten of No. 9, fifteen of No. 84, eighteen of No. 8, fifteen of No. 75, six of No. 64, four of No. 6, three of No. 5. Boy's sizes, one of No. 4, two of No. 3.

Pensons disposed to offer, and who are not known.

four of No. 5, three of No. 5. Boy's sizes, one of No. 4, two of No. 3.

Pensons disposed to offer, and who are not known to the bureau, must accompany their bids with evidence, approved by some government officer, of their ability to comply with the terms of their proposals. Offers from those who have heretofore failed to comply with their engagements, will, at the discretion of the chief of this bureau, be disregarded. For further information, persons disposed to submit proposals are referred to the advertisement of this bureau, dated 22d April last. The shoes and pumps then deposited as samples. Proving not to be

ot a suitable quanty for the service, it is deemed advisable to invite new proposals.

To be publised once a week till July 22, in the Union and Intelligencer, D. C.; Post and Times, Boston; Evening Post and Morsing News, New York; Pennsylvanian, Philadelphia; Beacon, Norfolf; New Era, Portsmouth.

June 23

By the President of the United States
In pursuance of law, I, JAMES K. POLK,
President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices, in the State of MISSISSIPPI, at the periods herein-fier designated, to wit:

At the Land office at GRENADA, commencing on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of May next, for the disposal of the public lands within the under-Morth of the base line, and east of the Choctato me-ridian.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three,

twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, and fraction-al township twenty-eight, of range one. Townships twenty-five, twenty-six, and fraction-al townships twenty-seven, and twenty-eight, of Fractional townships twenty-six, and twenty-

Fractional townships twenty-six, and twentyeven, of range three.
Fractional township twenty-six, of range four.
Township twenty-three, and fractional township
wenty-four, of range seven.
North of the base line, and west of the Choctaw meridian.
Townships twenty-three to twenty-seven incluities, and fractional townships twenty-sight, and

sive, and fractional townships twenty-eight and twenty-nine, of range one.

Townships twenty twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and fractional townships twenty-nine and

eight, and fractional townships twenty-nine and thirty, of range two.

Also, at the SAME PLACE, commencing on Also, at the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the eighth day of June next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentuoned townships and fractional townships, to wit: North of the base line and west of the Choclaw meridian.

Townships twenty to twenty-nine inclusive, and fractional townships thirty and thirty-one, of range

ree. Townships twenty to twenty-seven inclusive, and factional townships twenty-eight, twenty-nine, hirty, and thirty-one, of range four. Townships twenty to twenty-four inclusive, and

enumerated, is required to establish the sa

Commissioner of the General Land Office,

Jone 9-law10w

ber next.

JAS. SHIELDS,

June 9 lawlow

JAMES SHIELDS.

sioner of the General Land Office.

powder norms for the Indian trade. Also rifles, pistois, rifle-barrels, powder horns, double triggers, rifle-wipers, &c., for the south and southwestern trade. They are sold at the lowest price, and all articles warranted to sustain the reputation this place has long since attained in its manufacture of rifles.

Orders promptly attended to.

ers promptly attended to.
HENRY E. LEMAN,

or gilt and ungilt.

100 reams extra superfine note paper, gilt, half blue and half white, in packages and boxes.

800 reams satin-finish extra size cap, for folding waship twenty-seven, of range five. Fractional township twenty, and townships twen ty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-nve, or range six.
Fractional township twenty-one, of range seven.
Fractional township twenty-five of range eight.
Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools,
military, or other purposes; also lands which have
been awarded or located under the fourteenth and 50 reams satin-finish cartridge paper,

blue and white.

white and blue 100 reams satin-finish wove letter-pay white and blue.

white and blue.

for envelope.
250 reams cartridge paper. State the price of each

damages, to be such for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof?"

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 3 o'clock on Monday, the 3d day of August next, for furnishing the articles of stationery hereinafter specified, for the use of the House of Representatives during the 2d session of the 29th Congress—each article to be approved by the clerk.

25 reams satisfinish ways letter name, unrailed

25 reams satin-finish wove letter-paper, unrules

150 reams extra superfine letter-paper, ruled, blu

and white.
75 reams satin-finish laid letter-paper, ruled.

size.
4 reams pink blotting paper.
500 cards of steel pens, assorted, 100 of which to be three points; Perry, Gillott, and Hayden, makers; the price of each description to be

been awarded of located under the fourteenth and nineteenth articles of the treaty with the Choctaw nation of Indians, concluded at Dancing Rabbit creek on the twenty-seventh day of September, eighteen hundred and thirty, are hereby excepted, and will be excluded from the sales.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are seoner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks. given. gross Windle's bullion pens. nine-inch ivory folders, 11 inch wide, weigh ing about seven ounces to the dozen. large letter stamps or seals, ivory or wood handle, plain face. handle, plain face.
50 ivory handle letter stamps, checkered.
100 pounds medium sized red wafers, in four

ships so offered will be admissed some ships so offered will be admissed and the city of Washing-tion, this twenty-fifth day of February, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

JAMES K. POLK. 100 pounds medium sized red waters, in four ounce papers.
250 dozen red tape, No. 19.
230 dozen red tape, No. 25.
150 glass inks, with metal tops or covers, to be used in the deaks in the hall, 12 inch square

James Shields,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

used in the deaks in the hall, 14 inch and not over 14 inch high.

150 glass sand stands, same size as above.

100 glass inkstands, various patterns.

250 nests japanned tin, each consisting of a box, a sand holder, and a wafer box. Notice to pre-emption claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption any lands within the limits of the townships

box, a sand holder, and a wafer box.

150 small boxes, fancy colors, sealing-wax.

200 bottles, half-pint, black ink.

50 bottles, quart, black ink.

800 penknives, four blades, best pearl, stag
or buck handles, to be of the highes
finish and best quality, and of the pattern
well known as the "Congress knife."

20 dozen ditto, two-bladed. the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the roper land office, and make payment therefor, as on as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the ablic sale of the township embracing the tract aimed, (above designated;) otherwise such claim ill be fortisted.

2 dozen ivory handle erasers, in cases. 125 embossed morocco portfolios, cap size, containing pocket book apartments, and twelve sheets blotting paper.
100 ditto, letter size, with locks.

2 dozen pieces best quality office taste 4 gross penholders.
50 counting-house morocco cases, pocket-book

POSTPONEMENT

Of the public land sales in the Grenada district, in the State of Mississippi.

DUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the public sales of lands ordered by proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the twenty-fifth day of February, 1846, to be held at the land office at Grenada, in the State of Mississippi, on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1846, and on the eighth day of June, 1846, are declared to be postponed until, and to commence, the former on the first Monday, being the 7th of September next, and the latter on the fourth Monday, being the 28th of September next.

ember next.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington
this sixth day of May, A. D. 1846.

JAMES K. POLK.

ANCASTER, PA. RIFLES, PISTOLS, RIFLSE-BARRELS, &c.—The aubucr at Lancaster, Pa., is extensively engaged manuaturing rifles, pistols, northwest short guns, and powder horns for the Indian trade. Also rifles, pistols;

4 gross penholders.

50 counting-house morocco cases, pocket-book form.

100 counting-house morocco cases, pocket-book form, with locks.

5000 best opaque quills, No. 80.

4000 best clarified quills, No. 80.

100 pieces best India rubber.

The articles are to be delivered at the office of the clerk on or before the 15th day of October next, and to be paid for as soon as the Committee on Accounts shall audit the bill, and an appropriation be made therefor.

A sufficient specimen of each article proposed for must accompany the proposal, to be marked with the name of the proposal, to be marked with the name of the proposal, to be marked with the name of the proposal, to be marked with the name of the proposal, and the person offering list will be deemed a class, and the person offering to furnish any class or description of articles at the lowest price, quality considered, shall receive a contract for the same, on executing a bond, with two or more sureties, satisfactory to the clerk, for the performance of the same, under a forfeiture of twice the contract price in case of failure; which bond must be filed in the office of said clerk within ten days after the proposals have been opened and the result declared.

The sufficient specimen of each article specified in the foregoding that the proposal contract for the same, on executing a bond, with two or more sureties, satisfactory to the clerk, for the performance of the same, under a forfeiture of twice the contract price in case of failure; which bond must be filed in the office of said clerk within ten days after the proposals have been opened and the result declared.

The sufficient specimen of cach article specified in the office of said clerk within ten days after the proposals have been opened and the suffice of the Mexican war, the estimates of revenue by the Secretary of the Treasurates of revenue by the Secretary of the Treasurates of revenue by the Secretary of the Treasurates of the suffice of the suffice of the mander of the said of the mander of the sa n days after the proposals have been opened and

the result declared.

The right is reserved, in case it should be necessary, to order a further supply of all or any of the articles contained in the above list.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Stationery for House of Representatives," and addressed to the clerk. They will be free of postage.

BENJAMIN B. BRENCH,
Clerk of House of Representatives United States.

June 27—lawtd [Intelligencer.]

March 3—dly Lancaster, Pa.

BOARDING.—Mrs. Gassaway, nearly opposts to Brown's, has three handsome rooms vacant, which she will let with or without March 19—cf

Amion.

" LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

WASHINGTON CITY, TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 21, 1846.

House or Representatives U. S.,
Clerk's Office, Washington, June 24, 1846.

In pursuance of the 17th section of the act of Congress of the 26th August, 1832, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of government, and for other purposes;" which said 17th section is as follows:

is follows:

"SEC. 17. **Jand be it further enacted,** That all stationery and the servery name and nature, for the use of the every name and nature, for the use of the every name and nature, for the use of the several departments of government, and for the bureaus and offices in those departments of the several departments of government, and such duputy, blanks, wrapping paper, and twine, and mail-bags, furnished the post offices and collectors' offices throughout the United States, shall hereafter be furnished and performed by contract, by the lowest bidder, as follows: The secretary of the Senate, the clerk of the House of Representatives, the head of each department, and such duputy postmasters in the post office establishment, and such duputy postmasters in the post office establishment, and such collectors in the custom or more of the principal papers published in the places where such articles are to be furnished or such printing done, for sealed preposals for furnishing such articles, or to the whole of any particular of the special order.

In the service of the Treasury shall respectively advertise on the such printing of the whole or any specified job thereof, to be done at such place, specifying in such advertisement the amount, quantity, and description of each kind of articles to be furnished, and, as near as may be, the nature, amount, are kind of printing to be done, and all such proposals shall be kept sealed until the day specified in such advertisement, then the contract price in case of failure to supply the articles, or to perform any specified in such advertisement, then the contract price in case of failure, shall respectively work, and giving satisfactory security for the perform the work, by the presson entering into such contract rice in case of failure, shall respectively to the perform the work, by the person entering into such contract and gi

penditure therain specified, and which is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United Status of America in Congress assembled. That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the several objects of expenditure herealter specified—viz:

For she pay and mileage of members of Congress and delegates, one hundred and sixty thousand seven hundred dollars:

For the expenses of the mission to the wild Indians of the prairie, including the expenses of i delegation of these Indians to this city and back to their homes, and sho some presents to them, sixty-one thousand five-hundred and forty dollars: Provided, That no other or higher compensation similars by a subject of the commissioners appointed to negotiate with said Indians than is authorized by the act approach every spenditure be allowed by the accounting officers but what shall appear to have been proper and reasonable. For indiffiling the treaty with the Kantonian shall any separation hundred thousand dollars at five per cent. In hierost on two hundred thousand dollars at five per cent. In hierost on two hundred and lovir six, ton, thousand dollars. For defraying the necessary expenses of negotiating the treaty, payment to the Methodist by-incopal Courting the treaty, and marking the same, per third article of same treaty, one thousand dollars.

The needing nucleation was on the metion of Marking the gradient of the method of the article and treaty, to one thousand dollars.

25 reams satin-finish foolscap paper, ruled, white and blue
25 reams superfine foolscap paper, ruled, blue
and white.
25 reams satin-finish foolscap paper, unruled, In the above description of paper state the price

The pending question was on the motion of Mr. McKAY to increase the item for pay and mileage of members, from \$160,700 to \$176,548, so as to cover the time between the 3d of August (the day)

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Coss, to strike out the said item.

Some explanations followed between Messrs, Mc-KAY and DROMGOOLE, in relation to the appropriation for a similar object in the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

And Mr. DROMGOOLE made a few remarks in

And Mr. DROMGOODE. made a few remarks in regard to the delay which had taken place in the passage of that bill in the Senate, and opposed the system of double appropriation for the same object contained in these two bills.

Mr. HAMLIN spoke in favor of the motion to

trike out.
Mr. G. S. HOUSTON replied to Mr. Hamlin, mainly with a view to correct erroneous impressions into which, (he said,) that gentleman and the gen-leman from Virginia, [Mr. Drongoode,] had fallen tleman from Virginia, [Mr. Dromcool, s.] had fallen in relation to the action of the Committee of Ways and Means. As to the motion to strike out, Mr. H. expressed himself indifferent whether it prevailed or not. He happened to have a little pocket change himself, which would answer him to the end of the

ession.
Several voices. Give us a little of it?
Mr. HOUSTON. I have none to lend.
Several voices. Not a dollar?
Mr. HOUSTON. I have just enough to do me

o the end of the session, but have none to lend.
And if other gentlemen are provided for, they can
wit themselves as to the vote they give
A voice. If you cannot lend, will you en-

lorse? Mr. HOUSTON. No; I will not endorse Mr. MORSE (following the course of the de-

Mr. MORSE (following the course of the de-bate) made a few remarks in relation mainly to the mileage amendment in the civil list bill, the in-equality and injustice of which he insisted on. Mr. BOWLIN followed in some remarks ex-planatory of an amendment he had offered to the same bill, providing that members should not draw pay when not present, and of the manner in which it had been voted down and crushed.

He then went into a speech on the subject of the the tariff, the expenses of the Mexican war, the es-timates of revenue by the Secretary of the Treasu-

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS,
First Session.

Modrax, July 20, 1846.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The journal of Saturday was read and approved.

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The SPEAKER announced the special order of the day, being a provent.

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Mr. THOS. B. KING asked and obtained leave to make a personal explanation. He said:

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Mr. Strazake: It will be recollected that when the make a personal explanation. He said:

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would go.

Mr. McKAY said he would not answer the gen Mr. McKAY said he would not answer the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Stewart] in regard to the tariff, nor would he reply to other gentlemen in regard to the pay and mileage of members of Congress. He was opposed to the irregular practice which prevailed, particularly in this House, of irrelevant debate. He thought the legislation of this country would be much more judicious than it is, if, when any measure was before this House, genilemen would confine their remarks to the question appropriately ander consideration, this course correct, and it being that which he had uniformly followed, he would not now depart from it.

it.

What was the bill under consideration? First, it appropriated \$13,000 to the fulfilment of the atipulations of a treaty made with the Kanzas Indians, and which was ratified since the passage of the ordinary Indian appropriation bill. It was to carry that treaty into execution. He presumed there would be no objections to that.

The next item was \$76,000 additional for the pay and mileage of members of Congress. To this ob-

The next item was \$76,000 additional for the pay and mileage of members of Congress. To this objections were interposed. Now what was the nature of them? He had stated to the committee when this bill was under consideration before, that the appropriation applicable to this object made by the last Congress was \$570,000; that that appropriation was made on the supposition that the essaion would terminate about the 1st of June last. In consequence, however, of the great number of important questions brought before Congress, the session has been continued and will continue to the 10th of August. Of course everybody sees the necessity of making additional appropriations. He had in his hand a statement he would read to the committee.

committee.
[The statement embodied the following facts: 283 cover the time between the 3d of August (the day to which the appropriation was first made applicable) to the 10th of August, the day on which Congress has decided to adjourn.

The amendment was agreed 10.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. this, deducting the former appropriation of \$570,806, it leaves \$176,548 which is proposed to be provided

this, deducting the former appropriation of \$570,806, it leaves \$176,548 which is proposed to be provided for by this bill.]

But his friend from Virginia [Mr. Daoscoole] and others said there would have been no necessity for this appropriation if the civil and diplomatic bill had peased, and that they were hastily making appropriations for themselves when they left other officers of the government unprovided for. They have fallen into a great mistake; all other officers of the government are provided for up to the lat of the present month—the commencement of the fiscal year—by the appropriation made last year; but, according to the statement he had already made, the appropriation for the pay and mileage of members of Congress was exhausted, (supposing that all the members of Congress had drawn out their pay and mileage) on the lat June. It was true that the sergeant-at-arms had continued to pay them until within a few days ago, but it was in consequence of many members not having drawn out the full sum to which they were entitled. All the other officers of our army and navy—are paid or could have been the case with regard to members of Congress. If these appropriations were not made now, his friend from Virginia seid the appropriation by the civil and diplomatic bill would have been applicable. It was true, it might have been, but not strictly; the appropriations by that bill are applicable to the service of the present fiscal year, and it would be seen from the statement he had already made that there was a deficiency in this particular in part for the service of the last year—the appropriation being made for pay and mileage only up to last June.

Mr. EWING, of Pennsylvania, called upon the Mr. EWING, of Pennsylvania, called upon the

Mr. EWING, of Pennsylvania, called upon the gentleman, as but few minutes were remaining for debate, to bring forward the estimates for the Indian appropriation which was proposed.

Mr. McKAY said that, supposing from the inquiry made from the other side of the House no further opposition would be made to this portion of the bill, he would dismiss it by simply calling attention to one further point. It might be supposed that this was unusual that a bill up,ropriating for the pay and mileage of members of Congress should be passed separately. To show that this was not the case, Mr. McK. cited the bill passed December 29, 1841, for the pay and mileage of members, and others.

Some explanation in reference to that bill took place between Messrs. DROMGOOLE and Me-KAY.

Mr. McKAY (continuing) remarked it was

with MCKAY (continuing) remarked it was evident that this appropriation must be made either at the present session, or if members were paid out of the civil and diplomatic bill, an appropriation would become necessary at the next session; and it had better be done now; they should take the responsibility of it now.

Now, in reference to the only remaining item of account thousand add deliver to now the extent.

Now, in reference to the only remaining item of aixty-one thousand odd dollars, to pay the expension to the length of the session.

Mr. WICK said the object of the bill was two-fold. Itst. To make provision for the payment of the expension in control of the payment of the expension in the length of the session.

Mr. WICK said the object of the bill was two-fold. Itst. To make provision for the payment of the expenses incident to bringing from their homes, in western Texas, cartain chiefe and warriors of the Cusmanche, and perhaps other tribes of Indians, now in

It s with perhaps some eleven bands of Indians. The sevences to and from the place of new commissioners thought proper, without any special instructions upon, that subject from the Indian ou-reau, to bring on a deputation of some 47 Indians to this city; and to meet the expenditures incurred by these commissioners in this mission, this sum sixty-one thousand odd dollars was designed to

sixty-one thousand odd dollars was designed to be appropriated. He would read from the instructions given to the commissioners.

After a word of conversation between Mr. EW-ING, of Pennsylvaoia, and Mr. McKAY—
Mr. McKAY proceeded. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs had furnished him with a statement showing that drafts to the amount of \$25,223 had been drawn; of which \$3,293 had been paid, leaving uponed to the commissioners \$16,093. ing unpaid to the commissioners \$16,929.

He had a letter from Mr. Lewis, one of the missioners. from which he

Sen: The following is a rough estimate of the expentures of the commissioners to the prairie Indians. It made in the absence of memorandums and papers essential to a convect estimate?

The pay of the commissioners is fixed by the commonly of which you have.
This estimate may look larger but when all the cances are taken into consideration, I think it will be triffed.

stances are taken into consideration. I think it will be failly justified.

The Cumanches are a roving people, and hunt from the Rio Grande to the Arkansas, and back to the Rocky moin tains. They stay but a few days at any point, and the difficulty of fanding them can only be known as those who lists bands of them. Separate runners had to be sent to the difficulty of failing them can only be known as the total them of six or origin, and had to peak their-provisions. The muties to ride and pack and provisions had to be furnished, and in addition to the ordinary price of runners, they had to be paid for the harard.

We had to carry a tolerably: large force with us on account of the harard.

We had to carry a tolerably: large force with us on account of the hostile disposition of the Indians. We applied to General Arbuckle for a company of trageoms; but on account of the Cherokes difficulties they could not be spared, and we had to take young men from civil life. Mules to ride and pack, and provisions had to be furnished.

The Indians came in slowely and hi long intervals. Some lived a long way off, some were kept off by evil reports from selfis, interested persons, and a second set of runners, in some instances, with presents, had to be sent amongst them is correct these reports. It was an unusually wet winter and spring, and indians will not travel in the sain. They are and to be hurried by any inducement. All these things produced delay, and delay was attended unavoidably with great expense. We had to feed all that came in all those that came in first would out go into council till sil had axembled, and we had to feed hundreds for several months till the last band of the Camanches arrived, and we finished the treaty. The ration per day for each is eight or ten pounds of seef. The amount of goods given as presents was much increased by the accessity of our sending presents by our runners to cunciliste them, and induce them to our sincerity.

The designations of the different prairie tribes to this city, was appr

Your obedient servant, M. G. LEWIS

ALBERTAN of the Committee of Ways and In reply to an inquiry of Mr. Baransera, Mr. McK. said there were forty-seven Indians. Wath reference to their board here, there had been some misstatement. It was supposed that \$2 per day was paid for board for each; the fact was that the commissioner made a contract before the arrival of these Indians with the keeper of the hotel for their board at \$6 per week.

at \$6 per week.

Mr. McK, had here the instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to these sub-commis

missioner of Indian Affairs to these sub-commis-sioners.
Mr. THURMAN. By what commissioner were these instructions given?
Mr. McKAY. By Mr. Crawford.
Mr. McK. read from the instructions, which are as follows:

OFFICE INDIAN ARYLINS, September 19th, 1845.

GENTLEMEN: It has been deemed of great importance, under even ordinary circumstaaces, to eministin a good understanding with the Cumanghea and other wid tribes of Indians on the southwestern prairies; and now, when stronger cosmois exist for it, it is thought to be an imperative duly to send a commission, especially qualified, to meet these border tribes, to open negotiations for piedging them snew to a course of peace and amily with the Lintial States, to conciliate which good will by addressing them in kind talks and making them small prescript (variously represented to be in number from 15 to 100 and upwards, women and children) held in sevile bonding by the Cumanches, and, perhaps, other wild tribes. These may be the children of catherens or inhabitants of the U. States, or Texas, and perhaps of Mexico. I send you a copy of the 23d article of the treaty concluded with Mexico on the old they of April, 1881, by which you will preceive we have engaged to perform the duty ben'ny imposed peacetal Mexico—of which Texas to the latter, is entitled to the unit of the contraction of the latter, is entitled to the filt.

The place that should be selected filty of procuring their attendance at such time as shall be develor. I to the latter, is entitled to the activity of procuring their convenience, but to the greater feel they of open and their convenience.

attendance at such time as shall be fixed on tre their attendance at such time as shalt be fixed on. It ought to be, i should think, in the neighborhood of the Cumanche Peak, but of this you must judge; and adopt the plan suggested, or any other that, upon a closer view of the circumstances, shalf he deemed more proper.

The time ought to be as soon as conveniently practicable; no delay that can be avoided should take place; and your exertions are relied on in this particular.

The great object is the preservation of amity with the wild indians that you will visit—of whom the chief and controlling sprints are the Cumanches. Our excited each work.

wild indians that you will visit—of whom the chief and co-trolling spirits are the Cumanches. Our excited and excit ble relations with Mexico, increase very greatly the impo-tance of this movement, upon the successful issue of whice might, in certain events, depend the lives of many of or citizens.

wild indians that you will visit—of whom the chief and excitively be relations with Mexico, increase very greatly the importance of this movement, upon the successful issue of which might, in certain events, depend the lives of many of our citizens.

The treaty of 1830 between the United States and "all the individuals composing the Cumanche and Witchestaw nations and their associate bands or tribes of Indians, and between these nations or tribes, and the Cherokee, Muscogee, Choctaw, Osago, Sencea, and Quapaw sations or tribes of indians, "binds the Cumanches, &c., to perpetual peace and indians," binds the Cumanches, &c., to perpetual peace and indians," binds the Cumanches, &c., to perpetual peace and indians, "binds the Cumanches, &c., to perpetual peace and indians," binds in Cumanches, &c., to perpetual peace and indians, "binds the Cumanches, &c., to perpetual peace and indians," binds in Cumanches, &c., to perpetual peace and indians, the peace and the services of the construction of 1830 of some rice.

I send you as manufactor, in which you will find the treaty of 1830 of some rice.

Kindness in deportment and language will be returned by good feeling, and the depicting of the power and strength of the United States, and their ability and determination to use the find of the United States, and their ability and determination to the use the send of the construction of the United States, and their ability and determination of the United States, and their ability and determination of the United States, and their ability and determination of the United States, and their ability and determination of the United States, and their ability and determination of the use of the order of the United States, and their ability and determination of the order of the United States, and their ability and determination of the order of the united States, and their ability and determination of the order of the united States, and their ability and form a deviated by the property of the control of the order of the united States

NUMBER 69.

penses to ano revenue.

Nery respectfully.

Your most obedient servant.

Your most obedient servant.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Gov. P. M. BUTLER and Col. M. G. LEWIS.

Now in Washington, D. C.

Now in Washington, D. C.

Some conversation ensued between Mr. VINTON and Mr. McKAY.

er of Indian Affairs, upon which this appropriatio was proposed, as follows:

distioner of Indian Affairs. The estimate for the expenses of the commissummache and other wild Indians of the prairie. Commanche and other wild Indians of the prairie, a was transmitted to the committee by the Sucretar some days since, was made on the letter of Col. L of the commissioners, in reply to one written to his officer, bearing date on the 26th ult., and copies are before the committee. There are no other dat session of the department. The commissioners yet reported. Gov. Butler is sick at Lousville, Lewis retusely to give particulars until he arrive letter alluded to, Col. L. says: "The drafts drawn; himself and Gov. Butler, amount of the Col. Liabilities incurred by the commissioners for which up drafts have yet been drawn. 14.037 0

Listbillties incurred by the commissioners for which no drafts have yet been drawn — 14,037 of the which no drafts have yet been drawn — 14,037 of the lodinats while in this city, being 47 in num— 1,410 of the lodinats while in this city, being 47 in num— 1,410 of the lodinats while in this city, being 47 in num— 1,410 of the lodinats while in this city, being 47 in num— 1,410 of the lodinate expenses, means boarding, lodiging, boarding-house attendance, washing, medicine and medical attendance, hack hire, police attendance, and such immediate and necessary clothing as was required before they could visit the President and congress. The estimate for presents is put down at \$4,000.

This is not inheaded to include the few articles of clothing first obtained, and which was necessary to cover their pakedness, but is designed to purchase more durable clothing; and such tither articles as they may require to take with them. Is making this and the subsequent estimate for fravelling through the eastern cities and back to their homes, I availed myself of the judgment and experience of Maj. Armstrong, who is now in the city.

Since the first moment of the arrival of these Indians in this city, and their falling under my charge, I have observed the statelest economy. I am paying, under a contract was an object of the complex of this department show that from \$1.00 to \$1.00 per day has been usually paid for the board of Indians.

This commission originated in September last. The instructions as it will be seen, were drawn by my predecessor, and bear date on the 1th of what month. I came into office and the complex of the commissioners had proceeded on their journey.

Shee that period two important treaties with Indian tribes have been negotioned, conflicted dwo militions of acres of land, see equalled. One is a treaty with the Kan

as \$663 46. her is a treaty with the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Po-nies, by which the government has ras \$1,000 98, and, excluding such compensation and mile ge, only \$925 42.

You will be satisfied, I trust, from the above, that the de artments sufficiently economical whenever matters are un-er its immediate control.

He was about making some remarks in vindica tion of the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs but objections were made.

The hour of half-past twelve having arrived, the

committee proceeded to vote.

The first question was on the motion of Mr.

Cons. to strike out the item of appropriation for

pay of members, &c.

Mr. BOWLIN moved to amend the item by adding thereto the following:

Provided, however, That no member be allowed pay for any day that he does not actually attend the sitting of the House, if in session that day, unless absent by its order on the business of the House, or prevented from attending by sickness; shd the failure of any member to answer to his name on the call, of the House, or on the yeas and nays, shall constitute him an absentee for the day, unless it appears, from the journals of the House, that he was absent by its order, or he excused for sickness on the certificate of a physician. And no member absent from the service of the House for his own business or pleasure, and with or without the leave of the House, shall receive any pay for the time he if we absent.

"And he if further provided, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the House, at least once every day, to furnish the sirgeant starms with a list of those or on the yeas and mays; and the sergeant-at-arms, upon receiving such list, shall charge the surmber so absent, and shall take from his gross pay in the settlement of his account the amount of one day's pay for every day of absence.

"And he it also further provided. That the mileage hereafter to members shall be uniform, and shall the six offlars for every twenty miles going to, and returning from, the seat of government, to be computed by the post office table of distances, from the nearest town of the residence of the member to the seat of government.

Mr. STEWART offered the following amend-

Mr. STEWART offered the following amend

"And heit further provided. That the pay of members of Congress after the session shall have continued aix mouth shall he sell pay day, after seven mouths, \$4 per day, an after eight mouths, \$2 per day."

Rejected.

And the amendment of Mr. Bowlin was rejected The following item being under consideration:
For the expenses of the mission to the wild Indians of the
rairie, including the expenses of a delegation of these la
ans to this city and back to their homes, and also some pre

For the expenses of the mission to the wild Indians of the prairie, including the expenses of a delegation of these in-dians to this city and back to their homes, and also some presents to them, astry-one thousand five hundred and forty dollars: Precided, That no other or higher compensation shall be paid to the commissioner appointed to negotiate with said indians than is authorized by the act approved seventeenth, ulty, eightseen hundred and forty two, nor shall say expenditure be allowed by the accounting officers but what shall appear to have been proper and roasonable.

Mr. McKAY moved to strike out \$51,000 and insert \$50,000. Mr. THURMAN moved to amend the amend

Mr. THURMAN moved to amend the amendment by striking out \$50,000 and inserting \$30,000. The amendment of Mr. Thurman was rejected. And the amendment of Mr. McKay was egreed to. Mr. McKay moved to amend the section by adding at the end of the proviso "and shall in all respects be supported by the most satisfactory yeuchers." Agreed to.

Mr. JACOB THOMPSON moved to amend that

Mr. JACOB THOMPSON moved to amend that amendment, by adding that no account shall be allowed except for such objects as are specified in the instructions of the Commissioner on Indian Affairs.

Mr. THURMAN moved to amend the amendment by adding "and to defray the expenses of taking the delegation home." Rejected.

Mr. KAUFMAN moved to amend the amendment, so as to enable objects "that may be authorized by the commissioner." Rejected.

And the unendment of Mr. Thompson, by ayes 69, nose 49, was agreed to.

due. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. McKAY, the 4th item of the bill was amended by insecting after the words "payment to," the words "missionary, society of."

The committee then rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House.

Mr. GEO. S. HOUSTON demanded the previous "which was recorded. And the waste other to the second of the page of the second of the s

juestion, which was seconded. And the main ques-tion was ordered, and being taken, the amendments were concurred in. And the bill was read a third

And the question being on its passage,
Mr. JACOB THOMPSON demanded the previous question; which was seconded. The main
question was ordered, and being taken, the bill was

On motion of Mr. McKAY, the House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Parsyon King, of New York, in the chair,) and proceeded to the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the bill making appropriations for the support of the army. The first question was on the amendment of the Senate striking out the words "for commutation of forage for officers' borses, \$17,603;" and inserting, "including arrears since commencement of hostinities, \$13,603."

Mr. McKAY explained the provisions of the law relative to allowances for officer's forage, the practice under it, and the necessity for the amendment which he offered to the amendment of the Senate in the form of the following proviso:

Proceed. That no effect, unless in actual service in the field, should the allowed forage or money in fleu thereof or a greater number of horses than is fixed by the act making appropriations for the pay of the army for the year ending 30th June, 1846.

Under this proviso (he said) all the officers en-

Under this provise (he said) all the officers engaged in the war in Mexico would receive forage for the horses to which they were entitled in time of war, and all others would receive no more than was allowed in time of peace.

Mr. HOLMES and Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL briefly opposed, and Mr. HOUSTON of Alabama defended the provise.

The question was taken on the amendment to the

The question was taken on the amendment to the amendment, and it was agreed to—ayea 68, noes

And the amendment as amended was adopted.

The amendment of the Senate providing for the purchase of additional land at the Springfield armory being under cassideration,

A brief explanation followed on the part of Mesars, McKAY and ASHMUN.

Mr. McCLERNAND moved the following amendment.

.chad be if his ther essected. That the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the purpose of purchasing a fee, and commencing the secessary weeks for a mational armory at Fort Massac, near the confluence of the Cumberland, Tennessee, Ghio, and Mississippi rivers, in pursuance of the act of the 9th September, 1841, for the selection of a site upon the western waters for such an object.

Mr. G. S. HOUSTON moved to amend the amendment by striking out "Fort Massac," and inserting "Cypress Creek, in Alabama."
Mr. TIBBATTS raised the point of order on the amendment.

menament.
The CHAIR ruled it out of order.
Mr. McCLERNAND appealed.
And, after some conversation, the decision of the

pair was offirmed. So the amendment was not entertained.
The other amendments of the Senate having been oncurred in or disposed of,
The bill was laid aside to be reported to the

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House took up the amendments made in committee to the amendments of the Senate to the bill making appropriations for the support of the rmy.

The House concurred with the committee in its action on the said bill.

NAVY PENSIONS. The House took up this bill.

Mr. McKAY moved to strike out the following

"To pay the pensions of invalida who were wounded on oard of private armed vessels during the late war, three And Mr. McK. demanded the previous qu

And Mr. McK. demanded the previous question; which was seconded.

And the main question (on the amendment, and then on ordering the bill to a third reading) was ordered to be now taken.

Mr. McKAY, regarding the principle of the amendment as a very important matter, asked the yeas and nays, and which were ordered, and, being taken, resulted as follows:

taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Stephen Adams, Atkinson, Bedinger, Benton, Biggs, James Black, Bowlin, Boyd, William G, Brown, Catheart, Augustus A. Chapman, Chipman, Clarke, Cobb., Collin, Constable, Cummins, Daniel, Pargan, De Mott, Dillingham, Dabhin, Dromgoole, Erdman, Ficklin, Garvin, Glles, Goodyear, Gordon, Grover, Henley, Hoge, Hough, G. S. Hoiston, E. W. Hubard, Hungerford, James B. Hunt, James H. Johason, Andrew Johnson, G.W. Jones, Kaufsan, Daniel F. Kimg, Leib, Ligon, Long, Lumpkin, McClernand, Joseph J. McDowell, McKay, John P. Martin, Barclay Martin, Morris, Morse, Owen, Payne, Filiabury, Rathbun, Red, Relfe, Ritter, Hoberts, Sawyer, Seddon, Alexander D. Sims, Leonard H. Sims, Simpson, Thomas Smith, Stanton, Starkweather, St. John, Strong, James Thompson, Iacob Thompson, Thurman, Tibbatts, Tredway, Wheaton, Wick, Woodward, Woodworth, and Yost—Se?

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Arnold, Ashmua, Barringer, Bell, Buffington, William W. Camphell, John G, Chapman, Granston, Culver, Cunningham, Garrett Davis, Dixon, Douglass, Dunlap, John H. Ewing, Foot, Gridor, Grinnell, Hamlin, Hampton, Harper, Hilliand, Elias B. Holmes, John M. Houston, Samuel, D. Hubbass, Hudson, Joseph, R. Ingersoll, Jenkins, Thomas Butler, Morry, Leiser, Langer, Lein, Johns Butler, Morry, Leiser, Langer, Lang

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PETTIT wished to be excused from voting

in the ground that the debate having taken place, he new nothing of the justice or injustice of striking out the item.

The House refused to excuse Mr. P.

Mr. KING, of Mass, moved a reconsideration
the vote by which the amendment had been agree

The motion was not debatable

The House refused to reconsider the vote.

The bill was then read a third time, and, under the operation of the previous question, was passed in the following form: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Inerica in Congress assembled. That the following sums be, and the some are kereby appropriat-si, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appro-priated, for the payment of may pensions for the year end-ing the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven:

even:
To pay invalid pensions, thirty-two thousand three hun-tred and thirty-five dollars and forty cents:
To pay the pensions of widows of officers, seamen, and natines, twelve thousand dollars.

marines, twelve thousand dollars.

Mr. SIMS, of S. C., gave notice of a motion to reconsider the vote on private bill 143.

Mr. CULVER gave notice of a similar motion in the case of private bill, No. 267.

The Speaker announced the special order.

Mr. GILES moved its postponement for the purpose of taking up the bill pending for additional fortifications.

The House refused to postpone.

THE FUBLIC PRINTING.

The House, on motion of Mr. McKAY, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Bors, of Kentucky, in the chair,) and proceeded, on motion of Mr. Henley, to the consideration of the following joint resolution from the Senste, regulating the printing of Congress, and establishing the compensation of the same:

the Schale, regulating the compensation of the same:

Resolved by the Schale and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That from and after the passage of this resolution, the printing of the two houses of Congress shall be subject to the following regulations: When any message, report, or document, communicated to both houses of Congress, shall be ordered to be printed by the Senset, the sucretary shall secretarin whether the same has been previously ordered to be printed by the House of Representatives, and is to, the copies ordered by the Senset shall be supplied by the printer to the House of Representatives, for which there shall be no change for composition; and fany such message, report, or decomment shall be ordered to be printed by the House of Representatives, for which there shall be no change for composition; and fany such message, report, or decomment shall be ordered to be printed by the Senset; it shall be the duty of the riserk to acceptain whether the same has been previously ordered to be printed by the Senset; and if so, the copies ordered by the House shall be furnished by the printer to the house which first ordered to be printed by the Senset; and should an additional number of copies of any such document to ordered by either house, they first in the purpose of despetch, or any other cause, it shall be necessary to tall it as allowed; Prevised, sowerse. That if no the purpose of despetch, or any other cause, it shall be necessary to tall in a vice or configuration expenses of the house and first in the ordered to be printed. The committee on contingent expenses of the house making short order may direct hat such document be again complexed, upont into twee, in which case, composition shall be darried to retain the descent of the house had be darried to the lower of the best incoming the printer of the house in the house had been previously ordered to be printed. ment which had been previously ordered to be planted, the committee on contingent expenses of the house making shelt order may direct that such document be again composed, up put into type; in which case, composition shall be charged and ullowed. And from the communication for the treaching section of congress, sall printing ordered by either house at Congress, when the number of copies do not recreed free thousand, shall be paid for at a rate of compensation age as the continuation of the continuatio

Mr. HAMLIN offered an ame

The committee took up and considered the bill making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending 30th June, 1847.

No amendment was made.

The committee then rose and reported the said bills to the House.